United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Horner-Terrill House

other names/site number Horner House

2. Location

street & number 410 South Emerson Ave. ☐ not for publication

city or town Indianapolis ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46219

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Horner House
Name of Property

Marion, Indiana
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] **object**

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
2	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: STONE: Slate
other: ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

410 South Emerson Avenue, c.1875, is a two and one-half story brick house with a roughly "L" shaped plan and straight-sided Mansard roof. The house has a deep setback of about 60 feet from South Emerson Avenue and about 100 feet from Brookville Road. The lot is level but is terraced above the street level on both sides. Mature trees line the north side of the lot along Brookville Road. The surrounding context is that of historic residential suburb, between Christian Park and Irvington. Downtown Indianapolis is about five miles west down Brookville Road / Washington Street, and the Beech Grove Rail Yards about two miles due south. There are two contributing buildings; the house and a c.1930 garage.

Narrative Description

Horner House Exterior

The house is built of load-bearing brick with limestone detailing. Brick walls are common bond and are painted red. The house was painted white or a light color by 1932 (the earliest known photo of the house). The foundation is brick, veneered with a high base of dressed limestone slabs with beveled top edge. The front (east) elevation faces South Emerson Avenue (photo 0001). The east elevation can be divided vertically into blocks or sections, beginning with the southernmost block, which is a two and one-half story mass that projects forward about six feet from the tower section. This front section has two bays, with two round arched windows and dressed stone sills (photo 0001). The arches have two header courses and a plain limestone keystone. The sashes are one-over-one double hung units (windows are not visible due to installation of plywood sheets, but they can be seen on the interior). The second floor has an identical arrangement; generally, the second floor windows are similar to the first floor units, except about 6-10" shorter in height. The attic level has a straight-sided Mansard roof with two round arched dormers that align with the openings below. The visible slope of the roof is covered in slate. The slates are square butt coursed on the upper three and lower three sections, with the middle three courses laid in a hexagonal pattern. Some slates are missing or damaged, and the slate was painted multiple times over the years with both red and silver (still visible). The boards at the roof's corners and at the cornice curbing at the change of pitch of the roof are wood. The top pitch of the Mansard is covered in a tarlike material, probably a built-up paper or felt impregnated with tar or asphalt. The dormers have an overhanging hood with raised gablet and scrolled ends. The base of the surround board is flared. Originally, the dormers had applied jig-sawn scroll work forming ribbon-like ornamentation on the face of the surrounds; both dormers on this section do not retain this detail. Also, this section of the house lacks the entablature with scroll brackets and built-in box gutter / cornice that is found on top of the tower and the north elevation. A simple fascia board and aluminum gutter was installed to mask the roof and wall junction instead.

The tower section rises three full stories beside the south section, and is set back into a corner formed by the intersection of the two main blocks of the house. A concrete stoop with block foundation fills the corner. As it appeared in the 1932 photo, it is believed that the porch wrapped around the tower from the east to the north. The porch, added c. 1900, had three round wood columns and a wood railing, a narrow frieze with exposed rafters or modillions and a cornice or box gutter. By 1975, the porch had been enclosed with stone veneer knee walls and vertical board siding. Circa 1990, the porch was removed entirely. The current stoop has various scroll-shaped limestone blocks flanking its short set of steps. The scroll stones are likely salvaged from another site and are not original to this property. The blank side wall of the south section and the walls of the tower section and north block still show joist pockets from the porch. The front door entry faces east and has a stone threshold and two-row header segmental arch with stone keystone. The doorway has a plain rectangular transom, with a shaped wood piece at the top to follow the arch. The door appears to be original; the lower one-third has a molding outlining a raised rectangular panel with scalloped corners (it is visible on the interior, since the opening is currently boarded shut). The single light above it has scalloped corners and a raised molding around the glazed area. The second floor has a single one-over-one double-hung window detailed like the others on the front. The third floor has two round arched windows. Because of the positioning of the tower, these two openings do not align on center like the openings below. The tower has its own set of paired brackets at each corner, and an overhanging cornice, topped by a shallow pitched pyramidal hip roof. The tower originally had a Mansard roof with dormer window both matching the main roof and its dormers, and high iron crest work at the top of the tower (visible in the 1932 photo) (photo

0001). By 1975, the tower roof had been removed. The north face of the tower has no opening on the first floor, a single window on the second, and the two windows on the third floor (photo 0006).

The north block of the house has one opening on each floor on its east side (photos 0005 and 0006). There is a dormer that aligns with the windows below. The full entablature on this section is intact, including the built-in box gutter / cornice, however, as elsewhere, several brackets are missing. This section too has a Mansard roof, with a dormer window that retains the applied jig-sawn scroll work as described previously.

The east elevation of the north block of the house has a semi-octagonal, one story bay window centered on the first floor. It has single, round arched windows on each face. A continuous stone belt course runs just above the keystones on the bay window, and a deep plain wooden eave caps the bay. The bay roof has a shallow pitch to the outside. Above it, the second floor has paired round arched windows. The main entablature is intact on this side, and it gives a good idea of the original configuration on other sides (photo 0007). Heavy scroll brackets are paired at the corners and center, with a wooden stringcourse molding attached to the brick wall, linking the lower portion of the larger brackets. Smaller brackets spring at regular spacing from the stringcourse to the eaves, between the larger ones. There is a single dormer on the Mansard roof.

The south elevation (photo 0002) of the house faced away from Brookville Road and so had less complex massing. The two story portion has no projecting bays and no openings on the east half. A chimney rises internally and breaks through the Mansard roof about ten feet back from the plane of the east facade. The chimney is elaborately paneled and corbelled. West of the chimney, are two round arched openings on the second floor, and a plywood-covered area on the first floor (photo 0003). The plywood area was a bay window, likely similar to the north bay window. Traces of its limestone foundation remain, but the area in the wall is now supported by a steel bar header. At some point, it appears that the bay window was in danger of collapse, and that the owner at the time installed the steel piece, removed the bay, and rebuilt the windows above as best as possible. The window sills were installed several inches higher than originally placed, making the windows shorter. The Mansard roof section west of the chimney is clad in asphalt shingle rather than slate.

A one and one-half story section stands west of the two story portion of the house (photo 0004). This rectangular section is not as wide as the front section, and so its walls are set back about four feet. Window openings have two course thick segmental arches instead of the round arches seen elsewhere. There are two window openings on the south face of the addition, two on the north face, and two doorways on the west face. Above them, the Mansard roof of the addition is punctured by gabled dormers. There is one dormer on the south face, aligning with the window closest to the main block of the house, two aligning with the west doorways, and one on the north face. The Mansard roof retains its slate on its vertical faces, which is patterned like the main roof, and also, is coated in paint, like the main roof as previously described. The main Mansard roof is visible behind the addition. Its outer corners retain some slate. There are two symmetrically placed massive chimneys on the west roofline, each with recessed panels and corbelling, matching the chimney in the south elevation. The north chimney has a recent stovepipe vent with angled cap projecting from one of its two flues. Between the chimneys, the Mansard roof has rolled or asphalt roofing. Currently the masonry wall below the mansard roof line of the west elevation collapsed between and above the two former doorways leaving a large void (photo 0004). The current owner has installed a laminated wood support beam in order to stabilize the wall from further deterioration.

Horner House Interior

The interior of the house has an off-center hallway running the depth of the two story block, with parlors and rooms opening off of it. In general, water penetration has deteriorated the house, but, it retains its original plan, woodwork, and other historic features. Floors are one and one-half inch wide plank wood boards; walls are plaster, some obscured by Masonite paneling. Typical original door and window surrounds have a simple flat board with deeply molded back banding at the outside edges. Round arched windows are set within wood spandrels; the moldings form a rectangular opening around each window. Baseboards are high, plain boards, with a molded band nailed to the top. All moldings appear to have been painted originally and are so today. The original doors had raised panel work, with two tall panels over two short ones. Each door has period rim locks.

Guests who enter the front door find a somewhat cramped entry that also doubles as stair hall and hallway (photo 0008). The staircase is a classic Italianate-Second Empire era design; however, its tight spiral configuration is unusual. It is open string, with no inside wall or support underneath, tied only to the exterior walls of the house for support. As it winds up to the second floor, the stairs cut across the corner of the transom which apparently an original quirk to the design. Stair

treads appear to be lighter colored wood; either they have remained protected by carpet through the decades or were refinished or replaced at some point. The newel post is octagonal, has a deeply lathe-turned "spinning top" cap, and tapered, eight-sided shaft with recessed round arch panels. The banister is molded and the balusters are lathe-turned with bobbin and urn forms. Simple brackets decorate the stair string area. The stair string edge is ornamented with a wood bead-and-reel molding. The undersurface of the stairs is finished in plaster. The rest of the hallway extends back to three main rooms and the back portion of the house. Most of the original doors and door surrounds survive. Wall plaster is deteriorated, but, at the cornice, the ornamental beaded and coved cornice work is mostly intact.

Moving south, visitors can enter a front parlor, with two outside windows facing east. Water damage necessitated removing a roughly three by four foot section of flooring and joists at the northeast corner of this room. Though the window sashes are round arched, the interior moldings that frame them are rectangular, with an inset wood panel to make the transition. This room has a fireplace on the south wall; however, the mantle is missing. Remnants of the original hearth tile work (c.1875) remain and the coal-burning iron insert frame survives. The same plaster cornice work as the hall was used in this room. At some point, likely in the 1920s, a doorway was cut through the west wall of this room, into the next room west.

The room to the west could have served as a dining room or a sitting room. This is the room that once had a bay window, as described earlier. The hallway doorway is original and has typical woodwork. The west wall has a fireplace (photos 0009 and 0010). This fireplace still has what was likely the original mantle, possibly the same type was used in the front parlor. It is slate, with inset circles of different colored slate on the vertical pieces, and a horizontal diamond at the top center. The cast iron insert with fittings for a heat diffusing grate and shallow firebox show that it was for coal burning. This room also has traces of its original picture rail, and original coved plaster cornice.

The room to the north of the hallway could likewise have served as a dining room or additional parlor room. Its excellent north light also suggests that it could have been a study or library room. It has many of the same elements as the other ground floor rooms. The bay window is its main distinction (photo 0011). The windows have the same surrounds as elsewhere; however, they nearly abut each other. The fireplace on the west wall also lacks its mantelpiece and tile. A later owner cut an additional doorway between the hall and this room, just west of the original doorway.

The two back rooms of the first floor are in the one and one-half story rear section of the house. Water damage has caused the two rooms above these to fall into this section of the house. It is unclear which room served as the kitchen. Little to none of the original interior features in these rooms are salvageable. One of the rooms could have been a bedroom or workroom. A straight staircase was located in the south room that ran along the dividing wall from the east to the west up to the second floor. Each room had access to the backyard through an exterior door on the west wall, as described earlier.

Ascending the front stairs, visitors reach the second floor directly, with no landing (photos 0012 and 0013). The second floor hall is a dramatic open stair hall, with the stair rail continuing, blocking off the open spiral stairs. Two typically framed windows light the stair hall, within the tower's walls, on the north and east. Some of the second floor hall door surrounds have been altered by removing moldings. Originally all appear to have had simple, one-pane transoms. Several survive.

The front bedroom on the south side echoes the plan and elements of the room below it; however, ceiling height is less generous. Also, these rooms have a simple, surface-carved wood molding at the ceiling / wall junction instead of the coved plaster treatment. The fireplace has c. 1875 narrow, glazed tile work, but no mantle. The west wall originally had a closet at the northwest corner; the door was discarded at some point and the back wall cut through to connect to the room to the west.

The west bedroom has two windows on the south wall. As mentioned earlier, these windows were rebuilt when the bay window was removed below them. The original moldings were retained and reused. The mantel in this room is original (photo 0015). It is wood, with simple stop-chamfered edges, "Italianate" shelf brackets, and applied geometric-floral carving at the top center. The hearth tile work is the same green c.1875 material seen elsewhere in the house. This fireplace also has a coal grate insert. The closet configuration in the southeast corner of the room is original, with four-panel door. When the house was converted to apartments in the 1950s, the owner installed a kitchenette in this room (the 1920s gas stove remained in 2011). The room to the west, in the one and one-half story section, was converted to a bathroom at this time, with corner radius sink, a claw foot tub and a single window that was converted to a small square fixed window above the bathtub on the south wall. This bathroom has also collapsed into the first story.

The north room off of the hallway has a pair of typical windows facing north (photo 0014). A single typical window is located on the north half of the east wall. The closet configuration in the northwest corner of the room is original, with a four-panel door. South of the fireplace is a door opening which leads to the rear one and one-half section of the house.

The back rooms in the one and one-half story section collapsed into the first story. The north room was likely a bedroom while the south room was a second bathroom that also contained a claw foot tub. Sashes are missing from a single dormer frame on both the north and west wall of the north room. A four-panel door at the west end of the south wall opened to a landing at the top of the stairs and to the bathroom. The bathroom is also missing a sash from the single dormer frame on the west wall.

Garage

The c. 1930 garage is a one-story wood frame structure with a rectilinear shaped plan and end gable roof. Located along the west property line, the garage is just south of the center line of the lot. The building is currently vacant and consists of wood, concrete, metal, and asphalt shingle materials. Many of the original features of the garage remain intact and despite later additions of materials, the building has a good level of integrity.

The garage sits on a poured concrete pad. The front/east elevation (photo 0017) consists of four bays. The three southernmost bays are identical and comprised of non-original overhead wood garage doors, while the northernmost bay is comprised of a non-original standard wood pedestrian door. The wood frame wall is clad in original wood lap siding with four inch courses that hold worn white and blue paint. Simple, painted wood boards trim out the garage door openings. The three identical garage doors are comprised of five horizontal hinged sections, with each section divided horizontally into two panels. The second section from the top contains panels of glass, while the remainder is wood. A modern six-foot tall black metal picket gate is in front of the southernmost bay. The northernmost garage door bay and pedestrian door bays are clad with unpainted, naturally-weathered vertical board and batten siding. A similar six-foot tall black metal picket gate is in front of the pedestrian door. Large original wood painted plain brackets located at the upper south and north corners of the east elevation support the roof eave of approximately two feet. The eave is covered with a later applied painted plywood soffit and later applied continuous one-by-six painted fascia board. There is no gutter on the east elevation. The roof is shingled with modern gray three-tab asphalt shingles.

The north elevation (photo 0018) consists of a wood frame wall that is clad in original wood lap siding in the same fashion as the east elevation. Corrugated metal panels are attached vertically over the wood clapboards from the ground up to the eave line. The gable section is clad with unpainted, naturally-weathered vertical board siding. There are no battens over the seams.

The west elevation consists of a wood frame wall that is clad in original wood lap siding. In the same fashion as the east elevation, all of the original wood lap siding is clad with unpainted naturally-weathered vertical board and batten siding. Additionally, the eave is covered with a plywood soffit and fascia board without a gutter, in the same fashion as the east elevation.

The south elevation (photo 0016) consists of a wood frame wall that is clad in original wood lap siding in the same fashion as the east elevation. A single original double-hung one-over-one wood sash window is located in the center of the upper east-half of the wall. A modern electricity meter is affixed near the west end of the wall with steel conduit leading up to the roof line. In the same fashion as the north elevation, the gable section of the south elevation is clad with unpainted naturally-weathered vertical board siding. There are no battens over the seams. A rectangular opening is located in the center of the gable and covered with unpainted plywood.

Horner House
Name of Property

Marion, Indiana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1875 – c.1930

Significant Dates

c. 1875

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The Horner House was constructed c. 1875 during the time that the Second Empire style was popular in the Midwest. It is believed that the garage was construction by the Terrill family in the 1930s when the automobile gained popularity. During the 1950s the Horner House was divided into apartments and served as a home for employees of local industry. The period of significance begins in c.1875 and ends with the completion of the contributing garage in c.1930.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Horner House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its unique and distinctive characteristics of the Second Empire architectural style. Though many Second Empire residences were constructed in the area during the nineteenth century, the Horner House is one of only four homes in this style that remain in Marion County, Indiana.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Horner House is representative of the architectural design for the period of time and place in which it was constructed. The house stands in the former Downey and Brouse Addition which is just south of Irvington, one of Indianapolis' earliest planned suburbs. As part of a "romantic suburb," which was designed to reflect a semi-rural village where large homes blended into the natural landscape and offered an alternative to congested urban living, the Horner House is an early reminder of the late nineteenth century plans for an area that abuts present-day Irvington.

Platted in 1875, the Downey-Brouse Addition was meant to be 80 acres that extended west from Emerson for several blocks and south of English Avenue.[1] The area was an addition to the Town of Irvington. Designed in the romantic landscape style, "the most fashionable and new landscape concept of the nineteenth century," the addition's curvilinear streets included homes set back from the streets (as was typical of most early homes in Irvington). Abraham Horner, an Indianapolis druggist, built his house upon Lot 1 at the northeast corner of Brookville Road and National Avenue (currently South Emerson Avenue). However, few chose to build their homes in the Downey-Brouse Addition, and it ultimately failed.[2]

In 1875, the Irvington Stratford and Indianapolis Rail Company extended mule car rail lines from downtown Indianapolis to Irvington. The route went through the Downey and Brouse Addition on English Avenue and Emerson Avenue, securing its connection to Irvington. This rail line undoubtedly influenced early development of the Downey and Brouse Addition, however this development was not sustained. In 1889, the Citizens Street Rail Road extended its East Washington electric street car service to the northern portion of Irvington on East Washington Street, also known as the National Road, and caused the Irvington Stratford and Indianapolis Rail Company to cut service to Irvington. Irvington then began to develop to the north rather than to the south where the Downey and Brouse Addition was located.[3]

Early development in Irvington and the Irvington-area favored the contemporary architectural styles of Italianate and Second Empire residences. The co-developers of Irvington, Jacob Julian and Sylvester Johnson, both constructed Second Empire styled homes at 29 South Audubon Road and 26 South Audubon Road respectively, as models for Irvington's development. During the 1870s there were a dozen Irvington homes constructed in the Second Empire style, including the Horner House. Today, only three of those homes remain.[4]

---

[1]Paul Diebold, *Greater Irvington: Architecture, People and Places on the Indianapolis Eastside* (Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society), 1997, 37.

[2]R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Indianapolis City Directory 1875* (Indianapolis: R. L. Polk & Company), Paul Diebold, *Greater Irvington*, 16 and 37, Suzanne T. Rollins, *Irvington Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1985. During the 1920s the Downey and Brouse Addition was re-platted and redesigned to include straight, grid-like streets and modest bungalows, which is still representative in the area today.

[3]Paul Diebold, *Greater Irvington*, 37.

[4]Ibid., p. 30.

Popular between 1855 and 1885, the Second Empire Style dates to the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). Though not as popular in western and southern United States, the style was prevalent in both the northeast and the Midwest. The Marion County Commissioners and architect Isaac Hodgson selected Second Empire as the style for the Marion County Courthouse (1876, demolished 1962), a sure sign of acceptance of the style in Indianapolis. Today, a few examples of Second Empire structures remain in Indianapolis, which include the Morris-Butler House (c. 1865) at 1204 North Park Avenue, the Benton House (c. 1873) at 312 Downey Avenue, the Bates-Hendricks House (c. 1860) at 1526 S. New Jersey Street and the Buford-Ward-Riches House (c. 1875) at 5031 English Avenue, which mirrors the Horner House.

Because of its characteristic Second Empire features, the Horner House is architecturally significant to the local Indianapolis community. The Horner House is one of only five original high-style Second Empire homes remaining in Indianapolis. The other four include the Morris-Butler House located in the Old Northside Historic District, the Benton House located in The Irvington Historic District, the Bates-Hendricks House located on Indianapolis' south side, and the Buford-Ward-Riches House located one-tenth of a mile south of the Horner House. Completed in 1865 the Morris-Butler House features a four and one-half story central tower on a two and one-half story brick masonry home with a concave mansard roof and unornamented arched windows. The 1873 Benton House is a smaller one and one-half story brick masonry house with a corner two and one-half story tower, a concave mansard roof, and decorative sheet metal window hoods. Constructed in 1860, the Bates-Hendricks House was completed in the Italianate style, but the 1865 addition is clearly inspired by the Second Empire style. The Buford-Ward-Riches House was constructed circa 1876 and is also located in the Downey and Brouse Addition at the corner of English Avenue and South Emerson Avenue. This house is similar to the Horner House, as it is a brick masonry two and one-half story house with a straight sided mansard roof and tower located in the "L" junction. The Buford-Ward-Riches house is distinguished from the Horner House by its circular tower and limestone window hoods.

The Horner House retains many of the original elements that exemplify the Second Empire style, most notably the mansard roof and square tower. The overall "L" shape of the Horner House, with the square tower at its junction, is also an important identifying feature. Approximately thirty percent of Second Empire homes are the towered subtype, which was the most popular. The straight-sided Mansard roof is the most distinguishable feature that associates the Horner House with the Second Empire style. As was common with homes of this style, the Horner House displays decorative patterning with the Mansard roof material. Additionally, the mansard roof contains decorative dormer windows. In this case, the decorative roof pattern includes bands of rectilinear and octagonal slate, while the dormer windows are trimmed with scrolled wood ornamentation. The roof overhang is supported by decorative scrolled wood brackets. Additionally, iron cresting was originally above the upper cornice, but has been removed. Both the decorative brackets and iron cresting are prominent features of the Second Empire style.

The tall narrow windows of the Horner House are characteristic of the Second Empire style as well, but lack heavily ornamented surrounds, which were common on homes in this style. The Horner house displays arched windows with two header courses and limestone keystones. The front door is a single door with a simple glass panel in the top half and a wood raised panel in the lower half. This is unlike many Second Empire homes which typically have double doors and highly decorative paneling.

The Horner House retains a great deal of its original character-defining features; however, a few elements are missing, including the Mansard tower roof, iron cresting, and box gutters. While modifications were completed in the 1950s to convert the house into seven boarding rooms, very little of the exterior appearance of the original house has changed. The window and door openings have remained true to the original, except for the south façade where a bay window was removed, as mentioned in Section 7.

The interior of the front portion of the house possesses a high level of integrity and has largely remained intact, except for a few minor modifications during the 1950s and recent water damage. The most noteworthy feature of the interior is the wood stairway, as described in Section 7. The interior rear portion of the house has lost much of its integrity. The west façade has collapsed, taking with it the interior portion of the rear. Only a few salvageable elements remain. Despite the deterioration, the house retains many of its distinctive Second Empire elements.

Though much of the surroundings have changed, the Horner House has endured. As one of the few remaining representations of Second Empire Style architecture in Indianapolis, the house remains a good example of the style. While the Horner House has deteriorated over recent years, the structure retains much of its original architectural integrity.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Constructed circa 1875 on the first lot of the Downey and Brouse Addition by Abraham Horner, an Indianapolis druggist, the house followed the trend of Second Empire homes in the Irvington area.[5] It can be speculated that Horner chose to construct his home close to Butler University because his daughter Rose attended the school. In fact, architectural columnist Agnes McCullough Hanna explains that "few persons recall Abraham Horner, but it is remembered that he had a handsome daughter Rose...[who] often had parties in this fine house."[6] But the Horners did not live in the house for long. According to the July 1, 1876 issue of the *Indiana State Sentinel*, the house was put up for Sheriff's Sale due to mechanics liens. The house was sold at auction to pay off the judgments on the liens.[7]

Though purchased by Mahala Shoemaker, it is unclear whether or not Mr. Shoemaker occupied the house.[8] Up until the turn of the twentieth century the house changed hands a number of times among businessmen such as Oscar Turrell, a bookkeeper; James L. Thompson, a Marion County Commissioner; James Risley, a real estate developer and finally Silas Fleece who was affiliated with a number of companies including a hardware store on the near east side located at 1626 East Washington Street. Fleece deeded the property to George and Mary Terrill in 1921. Serving as the field examiner for the State Board of Accountants, George Terrill occupied the house until his death in 1933. Mary Terrill passed away in 1939, but the house remained as part of her estate until the early 1940s.[9]

By 1945 the demographic of the Irvington-area changed. The development on the city's north side "...lure[d] away many of the more affluent Irvington homeowner."[10] The Irvington-area attracted middle class and working class families who could take advantage of the streetcar line on Washington Street. Industry also contributed to a shift in population. In 1939, International Harvester opened on Brookville Road, which contributed to the working class population.[11] During World War II, and immediately after the war during the 1950s, the U.S. Navy developed an industrial complex (Naval Avionics) north of Irvington. The population grew in Irvington, which mandated more housing. Many of the early houses in the Irvington-area were divided into apartments.[12] In 1945 Robert McMillin, a man associated with the trucking industry, and his wife Hazel purchased the house. In the early 1950s the house was sold to H. Wayne and Helen Minor. The couple owned the house until 1956.[13]

[5]R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Indianapolis City Directory 1875* (Indianapolis: R. L. Polk & Company).

[6]Agnes McCullough Hanna, "Old Houses with Towers Examples of Dignified Style of Architecture," *Indianapolis Star*, February 14, 1932, Suzanne T. Rollins, *Irvington Historic District*, National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1985.

[7]Sheriff's Sale, *Indiana State Sentinel*, June 7, 1876.

[8]Agnes McCullough Hanna, "Old Houses with Towers Examples of Dignified Style of Architecture," *Indianapolis Star*, February 14, 1932.

[9]R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Indianapolis City Directory 1876-1950* (Indianapolis: R. L. Polk & Company), "Mrs. Terrill Burial Monday," *Indianapolis News*, December 30, 1939, "G. C. Terrill, Accounts Board Examiner, Dies," *Indianapolis Star*, November 4, 1933.

[10]Paul Diebold, *Greater Irvington: Architecture, People and Places on the Indianapolis Eastside* (Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society, 1997), 90.

[11]Ibid., 92.

[12]Ibid., 110.

[13]R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Indianapolis City Directory 1950-1960* (Indianapolis: R. L. Polk & Company), Indiana Historical Society, *Union Title Company* # 2445, pages 812-826.

Throughout the 1950s the Downey and Brouse Addition was redeveloped and filled with small, post-World War II Minimal Traditional Style housing. During the late 1950s, 1960s and 1970s the Horner House was divided into rooms to accommodate borders. With little investment in the house, its architectural elements began to languish. During that period, the fourth story Mansard roof section of the tower was removed, iron cresting of the bay window was removed, a mid-twentieth century, and enclosed porch was added and removed. During the 1990s the rear addition was removed. Between the 1990s and 2000s, the house often sat unoccupied and in various states of disrepair. In 2011, Indiana Landmarks took ownership of the property and subsequently sold it to Amanda and Eric Browning who plan to restore and live in the house.[14] As of December 2012, the Brownings have already begun some stabilization work on the house

9. Major Bibliographical References

1993 and 1995 Aerial Photography. *Indianapolis General Data Viewer.* from City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana. http://imaps.indygov.org/prod/GeneralViewer/viewer.htm.

Baskin, Foster and Company. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana*. Chicago: Baskini, Foster and Company, 1876.

Diebold, Paul. *Greater Irvington: Architecture, People and Places on the Indianapolis Eastside*. Indianapolis: Irvington Historical Society, 1997.

"G. C. Terrill, Accounts Board Examiner, Dies," *Indianapolis Star*, November 4, 1933, p. 9.

Griffing, Gordon, and Company. *Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana*. Philadelphia: Griffing, Gordon, and Company, 1889.

Hanna, Agnes McCulloch. "Old Houses with Towers Examples of Dignified Style of Architecture." *Indianapolis Star,* February 14, 1932, page number unknown.

H.C. Carpenter. *Map of the City of Indianapolis and Its Suburbs.* Indianapolis: Baker & Randolph Publishers. 1889.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Center Township, Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1991.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Decatur, Perry and Franklin Townships, Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1992.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Pike and Lawrence Townships, Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1994.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Washington Township Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1999.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Warren Township Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1993.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. Wayne Township Marion County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1993.

[14]Horner-Terrill House in Fall 1975, photo collection of the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indianapolis aerial maps, 1970-1997, Indianapolis General Data Viewer, http://gispv01.indygov.org/prod/generalviewer/viewer.htm, accessed January 20, 2012.

Horner-Terrill House in Fall, 1975 photo collection. Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indianapolis. 1975.

Indianapolis aerial maps, 1970-1997, Indianapolis General Data Viewer, http://gispv01.indygov.org/prod/generalviewer/viewer.htm, accessed January 20, 2012.

Marlette, Jerry. *Indianapolis Railways*. Terra Alta, West Virginia: Pioneer Press, 2002.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984.

"Mrs. Terrill Burial Monday," *Indianapolis News*, December 30, 1939, pt. 1, p. 15.

R. L. Polk & Co. *Polk's Indianapolis City Directory 1888, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1921, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1940,1945, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1980*. Indianapolis: R. L. Polk & Company.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Indianapolis, Indiana 1950.* New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1950.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: **Irvington Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 098-295-02278

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .704
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	578521	4401732	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 1 Downey and Brouse Addition, less a part of the lot beginning at the southeast corner of the lot, running thence north 45 feet along the east property line, thence west 140 feet along a line parallel to the south property line, thence south 45 feet along a line parallel to the east property line, and thence east 140 feet along the south property line to the point of beginning. The boundary of the Horner House is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Horner House Sketch Map."

Horner House
Name of Property

Marion, Indiana
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes Lot 1 Downey and Brouse Addition that is historically associated with the Horner House and garage. The southwest corner of lot 1 has been excluded because it now contains a wood frame house that was moved onto the lot in c. 1960 and does not contribute to the period of significance for the Horner House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kyle J. Boot and Rebecca Smith (Indiana Landmarks)
organization Indiana Landmarks date 2.17.2012
street & number 1201 Central Avenue telephone 317-639-4534
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202
e-mail rsmith@indianalandmarks.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

1. Name of Property: Horner house
2. City or Vicinity: Indianapolis
3. County: Marion
4. State: Indiana
5. Photographer: Kyle J. Boot
6. Date Photographed: Exterior photos, February 20, 2011 (otherwise are noted)
   Interior photos, February 27, 2011
7. Location of CD: Indiana Department of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

The previous is true for all photographs, otherwise are noted.

Horner House Exterior

0001 East elevation, camera facing west
0002 South elevation, camera facing northeast
0003 South elevation, depicting removed bay window, camera facing north

0004 West elevation, camera facing east, taken April 10, 2011
0005 Northwest corner, camera facing southeast
0006 Northeast elevation, camera facing southwest, taken April 10, 2011
0007 Cornice bracket detail above the bay window on the north elevation, camera facing southeast

Horner House Interior
0008 First floor hallway, camera facing east
0009 Removed bay window of the first floor second parlor, camera facing south
0010 Fireplace of the first floor second parlor, camera facing west
0011 Bay window of the first floor study, camera facing north
0012 Stair hall, camera facing down
0013 Second floor hallway, camera facing east
0014 Second floor north bedroom, camera facing north
0015 Second floor south bedroom, camera facing northwest

Garage Exterior
0016 South elevation, camera facing north
0017 East elevation, camera facing west
0018 North elevation, camera facing south

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Amanda J. and R. Eric Browning

street & number 129 S. 8th Street telephone (317) 407-7919

city or town Beech Grove state IN zip code 46107

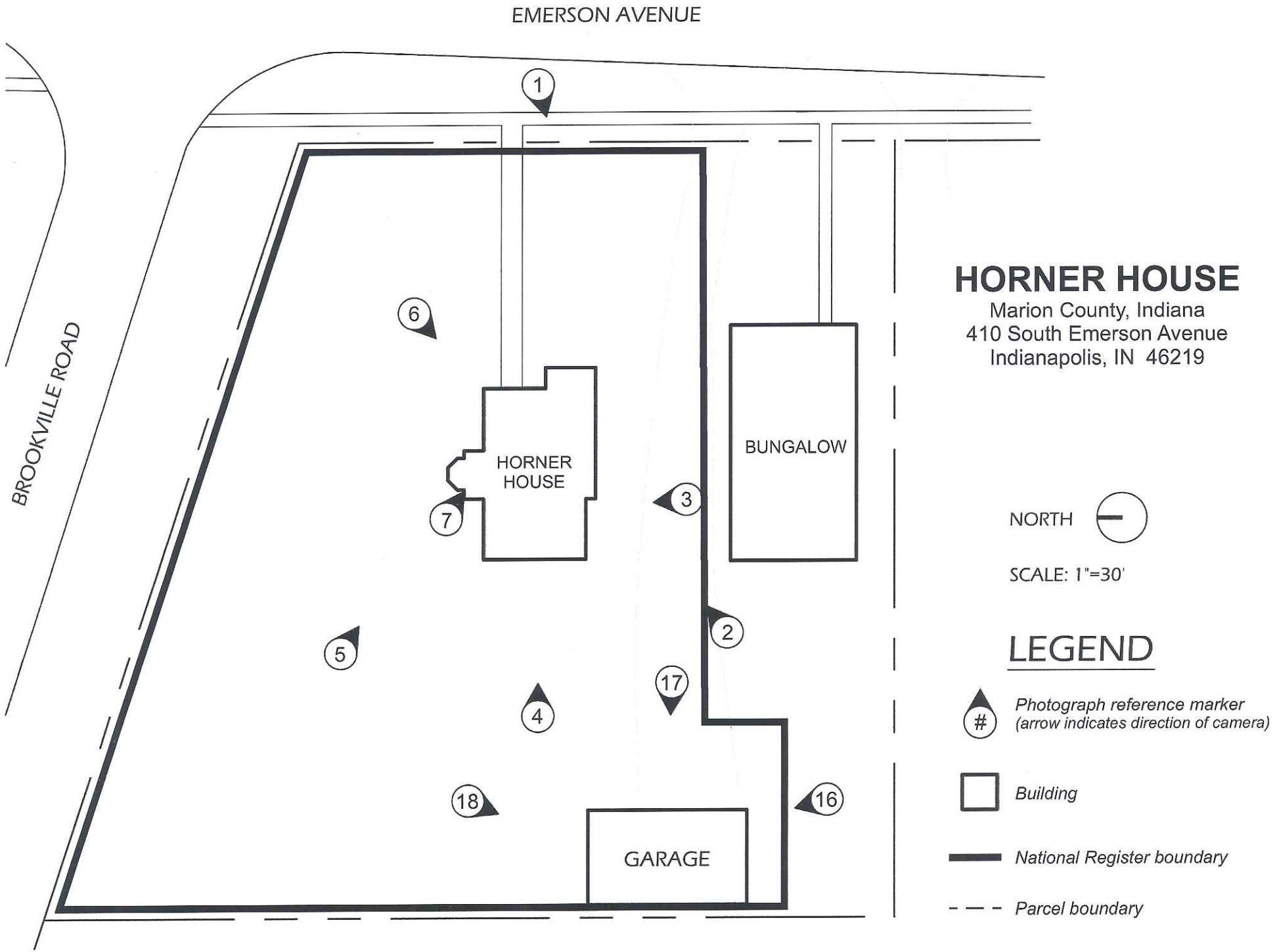
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

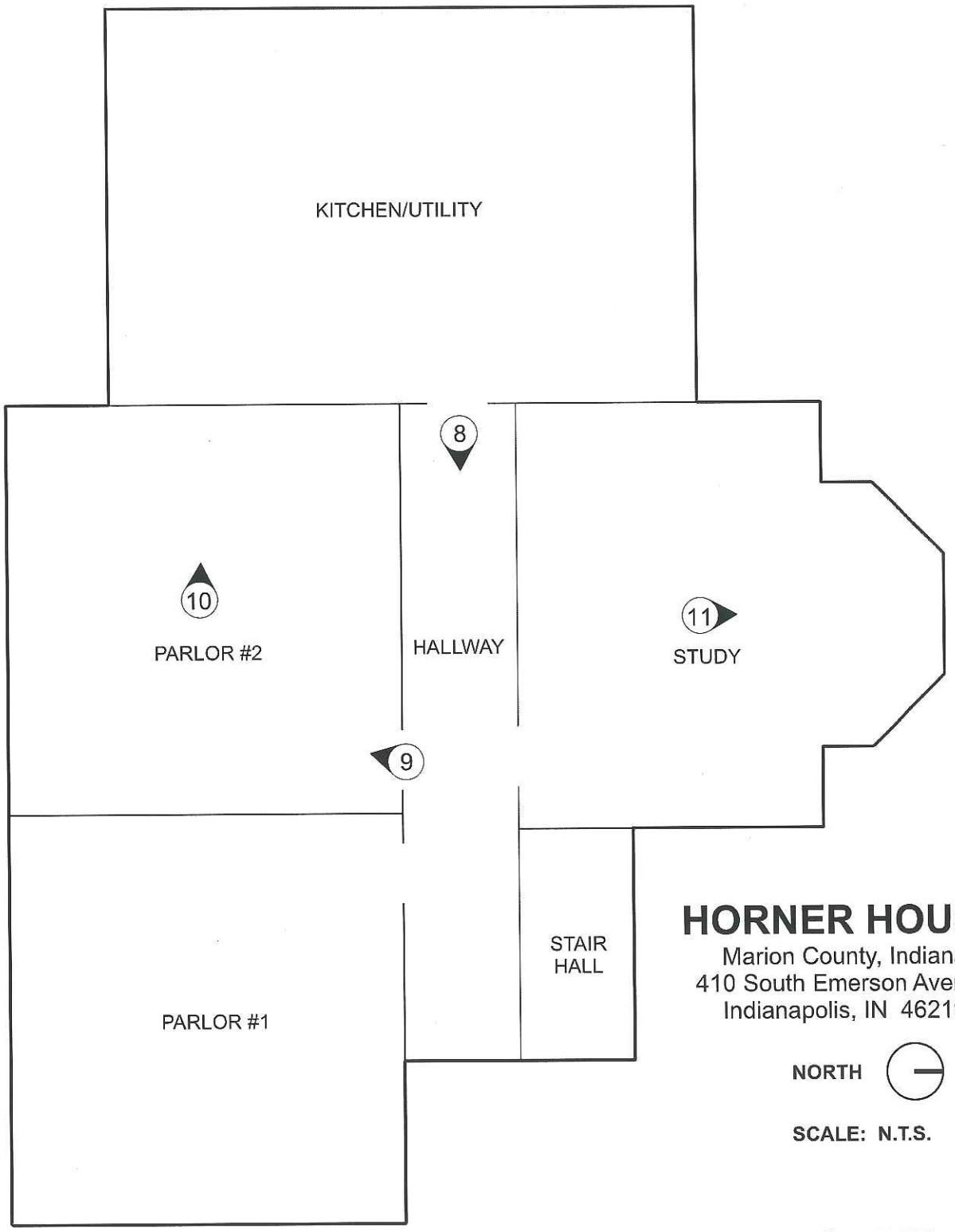
Agnes McCulloch Hanna's article "Old Houses with Towers Examples of Dignified Style of Architecture," *Indianapolis Star,* February 14, 1933

Horner-Terrill House in Fall, 1975 photo collection, Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission, Indianapolis

November 10, 2011 installation of support beam

November 10, 2011 installation of support beam


EMERSON AVENUE
BROOKVILLE ROAD
1
6
HORNER HOUSE
7
3
BUNGALOW
2
5
17
4
18
16
GARAGE
HORNER HOUSE
Marion County, Indiana
410 South Emerson Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219
NORTH
SCALE: 1"=30'
LEGEND
Photograph reference marker (arrow indicates direction of camera)
Building
National Register boundary
Parcel boundary



HORNER HOUSE

Marion County, Indiana
410 South Emerson Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219

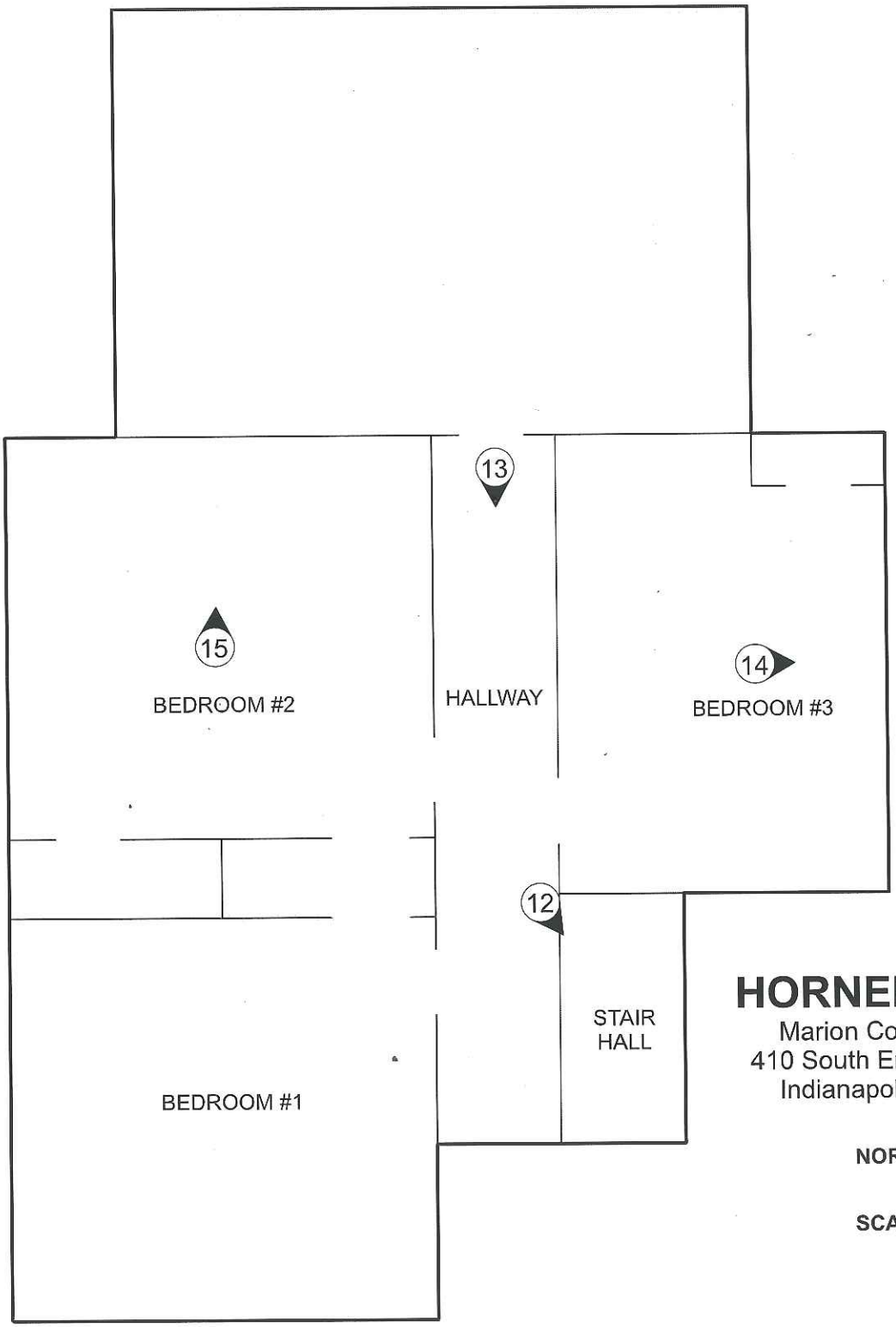
NORTH

SCALE: N.T.S.

FIRST FLOOR

LEGEND

(#) *Photograph reference marker*
(arrow indicates direction of camera)



HORNER HOUSE

Marion County, Indiana
410 South Emerson Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219

NORTH

SCALE: N.T.S.

SECOND FLOOR

LEGEND

(#) *Photograph reference marker*
(arrow indicates direction of camera)

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #001

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #002

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #005

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #006

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #008

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #011

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #012

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #014

Horner-Terrill House, Marion Co., IN #016